

South Carolina's Newsweekly

OSCEOLA

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The Inside Story

Commentary ... P. 2

What is a political progressive in the South Carolina context? Is it anything other than the old ways disguised as new ones?

Cheap Shots ... P. 2

Gray Olive has become a legal expert, the state makes progress in a crucial area and bad taste becomes contagious.

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Ken Denberg appears again, this time with a story about a man who happens to take a tumble and, in the process, becomes a man-bird.

Fowler's Politicking Again

A challenge for the party chief

By Jill Abramson

One of FDR's closest advisors once quipped, "a political war is one in which everybody shoots from the lip."

By April 1, when over a thousand delegates converge on the Columbia Coliseum to pick a new Chairman at the state's Democratic convention, the three-candidate rivalry for the top party post will undoubtedly have escalated into such a war.

Words are already flying. As the lists of delegates selected at the February 25 precinct caucuses trickle into state Democratic Party Headquarters, the candidates incumbent Don Fowler, Party Vice-Chairman Mary Demetrious, Rep. David Hawkins, and their respective supporters, are busy strategizing and conjecturing. During the next ten days they must all make their pitches, either in person or by mail, to the delegates, many of whom are still uncommitted.

At this stage, most observers agree that Fowler is the favorite, as incumbents usually are. But Demetrious surprised the party's establishment two years ago when she defeated a three term incumbent for the party's number two slot.

Hawkins is relying on support from other General Assembly members who can sway votes his way in their own local delegations.

And most Democratic insiders agree that either Demetrious or Hawkins could gain momentum on the convention floor if Fowler fails to win or make a strong showing on the first ballot.

"I don't anticipate that Don will win on the first ballot," observes John Etheridge, the

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Don Fowler, State Democratic Party Chairman

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Opinion

Editor's Commentary

BY VAL STIEGLITZ

What is progressivism?

Words acquire symbolic meanings in politics. Say "reactionary" and you conjure up images of wrinkled old men swatting canes as the future advances. Say "liberal" and you get pictures of young idealists who think history began with the Peace Corps.

Although it is inevitable that certain words become linked with particular mental pictures, it is not really very healthy. Usually, these images take the place of analysis and concrete definition and, as such, tend to mislead.

A word that you hear a lot in South Carolina if you follow politics - and especially younger people in politics - is "progressive." More than a few young politicians style themselves as progressives, keep in touch with fellow progressives throughout the state, and perceive themselves as the crest of a fresh wave inundating the state. But just what does the word mean? Sure, it evokes certain mental pictures. But let's get away, for a moment, from the images and talk about the substance of political progressivism in South Carolina.

If it is to be a meaningful alternative to the kind of politics controlling the state at present, progressivism must refer to both a procedure and a content; a way of doing things as well as a set of goals. Partly, it's a matter of attitude. One kind of attitude or approach is to involve as few people as possible in making decisions that affect the public, rely on cronies for advice and let considerations of personal gain color your judgements. This is, by and large, the sort of approach state leaders now bring to problems.

A progressive approach to politics harkens back to the best of grass-roots democracy; it seeks to involve the total community in public questions and sees a positive good in mass participation. This is not the attitude prevalent among those who run things now.

A progressive attitude toward political involvement and decision-making leads naturally to a set of goals; goals that will facilitate the decentralization of power and provide for widespread and effective participation in politics.

Legislation that furthers these trends can be called progressive. Think of the variety of ways in which groups with vested interests try to control lawmaking for their own ends. This kind of anti-democracy works through such things as big corporate payoffs disguised as contributions, lobbyists, tax loopholes, seniority systems, retainer fees and executive sessions. Laws which dilute the power of these devices are properly called progressive.

There is, it should be clear, a direct connection between a political attitude which abhors closed, self-serving decision-making, and political goals like civil rights, full disclosure, tax reform and freedom of information. The latter are consistent with creating broad, democratic access to questions of public import, and ensuring that public power is used for the public's purposes.

When you hear talk about "progressives" in the future, gauge whether or not the word is being used as a catchy symbol, or in its real context. Real

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Cheap Shots

Remember the Bill of Rights?

Do you give up basic constitutional rights when you take a job with the city of Columbia?

City Manager Graydon Olive seems to think so. According to a memo he issued March 8, any employee who "attempts to influence a person or persons to vote for or against a particular candidate" may be fired. Olive bases that opinion on a city ordinance which prohibits employees from driving people to the polls, promising them jobs, using their position to coerce voters or "otherwise causing such person to vote for or against any candidate for municipal office."

Olive says he has discussed his interpretation of the law with City Atty. Roy Bates. "I'm pretty sure that is his opinion as well as mine," he says. The final legal interpretation was evidently made by Olive.

Herbert Buhl, an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer, has examined the ordinance and says it does not appear to be constitutional.

It is "vague and overbroad". If a law is to restrict political rights which are protected under the U.S. Constitution, the restrictions must be clearly defined. The Hatch Act, which regulates the political activities of federal employees, does so in very specific ways.

This is not the case in Columbia's ordinance, Buhl says. The clause which prohibits "otherwise causing" people to vote for or against a candidate appears to permit city officials to regulate any kind of political activity they choose, he says. "The clause looks like an after thought, and that is not the way to regulate rights protected by the Constitution."

"Even if it were facially constitutional, it looks like it's being applied in a discriminatory manner because it's being applied for the first time," he says.

Olive says he was not aware any employees were working for any candidates when he sent out the memo. It's "primary purpose" was to encourage voting. By prohibiting political activity?

Memos about voting are sent out regularly but notes about the ordinance are not always included with them, he says.

John White, president of Local - 793 - Columbia, International Association of Fire Fighters, says he has "never seen a memo like this" in the 20 years he has worked for the city.

Fred Harmon, a Columbia fireman, says he has placed bumper stickers on his car in the past and asked people to vote for particular candidates. "Nobody's said anything to me



Gray Olive

about it," he says. Mayor John Campbell and Councilmen R. L. Freeman and William Ouzts are among those he has supported.

Dennis Bolt, a candidate for mayor, called a press conference last week to denounce the ordinance.

The word is, though, that none of the candidates are too popular with the city bureaucracy. He thinks it is aimed at city employees who are working for him.

Redfern II says a number of city employees are supporting him. They are ignoring the memo.

Kirk Finlay couldn't be reached for comment.

So far, no city employees have been fired or suspended for activities related to this year's election. Will Olive really try to put his political handcuffs on city employees?

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Tackiness contagious

It looks like Shandon has become the primary front in the city electoral battles. Kirk Finlay ensconced several yard signs a few weeks ago along Harden, Heyward and other Shandon streets.

Dennis Bolt has now followed suit, proving that tackiness is contagious. Another candidate, this one for city council, has also moved into the war zone. Paul Bennett can be seen smiling from Shandon lawns in between Finlay and Bolt.

To what does Shandon owe the honor of being bedecked with all this political paraphernalia? Bolt says that he didn't want to start using yard signs, but had to after Finlay launched an early strike in the area.

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Dennis Bolt believes that the solutions to Columbia's crime problems, tax problems, and school problems can be found in stronger, more viable neighborhoods. That is why he is

an advocate of District Representation, where our city council is apportioned on the basis of districts, with each district comprised of groups of homogeneous neighborhoods. In walking through our city, he has seen a new pride in neighborhoods, and he believes this pride should be harnessed for the good of Columbia. District Representation would serve our common interest by institutionalizing the concept of neighborhoods.

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Metro Columbia

The selling of the candidates: Part II

By NANCY HIGGINS

It's a sunny day on Wheeler Hill. Kirkman Finlay is walking in front of a renovated cottage talking about redevelopment efforts in the neighborhood. "As mayor, I want to build Columbia up, not tear Columbia down," he says.

Then a second voice comes from the television, "Kirk Finlay, a new mayor for a great city."

That's the idea the commercials are trying to get across. They are doing it so often one Columbia resident

says her children are doing Kirk Finlay imitations.

"The basic message I'm trying to convey is that I'm the most qualified candidate for mayor based on what I've tried to get done in my service on the council and other parts of community activity," Finlay says. "I don't think it's an image. I want to persuade people I'm a competent, capable, fairly intelligent public servant who's able to put in the time that is required."

Finlay is running three 30-second commercials and one 1-minute commercial. He

estimates it cost \$15,000 to produce them and buy time on WNOK, WIS and WOLO.

The Wheeler Hill advertisement "obviously makes use of what we (the city) are doing in Wheeler Hill," he says. It tries to make the point that "very dramatic progress" has been made in neighborhoods in the city and that the city government (and Finlay) have contributed to it.

A second commercial shows him walking down a hall and into a conference room in an office. Its theme, Finlay says, is that he has worked hard in the community and that the mayor can play an important part in Columbia's future.

Signs of growth and progress in the city and relocation of the railroad tracks are the subject of Finlay's third 30-second spot.

The longer commercial begins in front of Finlay's mother's house on Harden Street. It discusses the problems of growth and promotes the idea that Columbia is a good place for business.

As a member of the city council, Finlay has to walk a pretty fine line in appealing to the voters. He can't criticize (Continued On Page 5)





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Metro Columbia

The selling of the candidates: Part II

(Continued From Page 4)

the city government too much because he is part of it. However, if he doesn't criticize something about it, he won't be giving the voters much reason to vote for him.

The ads being used by both Finlay and Dennis Bolt is that they are of high technical quality and are done locally. Even if they don't have the polish of something produced on Madison Avenue, they present their "product" effectively and they don't insult the average viewer's intelligence.

Finlay says his commercials began as a six page memo in which he discussed the city's achievements, problems and opportunities. Bill Spann, an advertising man and a friend of Finlay's, wrote the text and then Finlay edited it. Finlay says he had doubts about using television to reach

voters. "Pretty early on it became apparent it's better to do it," he says.

He had been interviewed on film before but found the commercials harder to do. "There's a good bit of pressure on you when you're out there doing the filming," he says. "You sort of get in the swing of it. Everyone is saying, 'relax, relax, relax.' It sort of gets you into the spirit," he jokes.

Using television commercials for campaigning is "just like selling a piece of merchandise," says an advertising man who has worked with local politicians for a number of years. "You're going to try to reach the most voters you can for the dollar."

This is usually determined by information provided by television stations. For example, "The Rockford

Files," a Friday night detective series, has an estimated 97,000 viewers in the Columbia area. About 58,000 of them are between the ages of 18 and 49. A majority of the registered voters are in this age group. Obviously, this is good advertising time.

However, so commercials are placed on some programs because they appeal to a particular kind of person.

Soap operas, he says, have a "tremendous viewing audience."

In addition to television, Finlay says he is using personal contact with voters through meetings and door-to-door campaigning, telephone calls, brochures and yard signs. "I think yard signs are an effective means of campaigning because that's someone saying 'I support the man.'"

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Statewide

The old pro faces a stiff challenge

Fowler taking no chances with Demetrious and Hawkins

(Continued From Page 1)

Darlington attorney who will serve as convention chairman. although Etheridge thinks that Fowler will be elected in subsequent balloting, he concedes that "Anything could happen because this is the first real challenge to Don's leadership."

(Last year, with scattered support from a few Wallacites, Maurice Bessinger half-heartedly mounted an attempt to grab the party reins from Fowler).

A visit to Fowler's office in Columbia last week revealed that the seven year incumbent is taking nothing for granted. He is spending at least two to three hours a day actively campaigning for re-election. He is busy calling and writing delegates and massaging egos which may have been bruised during the last two years of party politicking.

The savvy Fowler, 42, has been active in Democratic Party affairs since 1965. He has served as President of the Young Democrats as Executive Director of the S.C. Democratic Party, and as party Chairman since 1971. Experience is one of Fowler's major selling points in a year

when he argues that the party needs his organizational talents and financial clout more than ever.

Fowler says one of the major reasons he is seeking another term is that he feels he has an important role to play in the U.S. Senatorial race, when Charles "Pug" Ravenel and Strom Thurmond face off in November.

"This is the first year we (the Democrats) have a real shot at Strom," Fowler says, barely able to conceal his eagerness. You can tell Fowler's been waiting a long time for a chance to "go the distance" with South Carolina's senior Senator, and that he doesn't intend to blow it by losing the first round on April 1.

But Fowler's most compelling reason for seeking what he concedes will probably be his last term is his "deep and personal commitment" to paying off the Democratic Party's over \$160,000 debt. "I want to be there when we finally retire that debt," he says.

The Democratic Party's debt and the way in which Fowler has gone about paying it off are at the core of this election. Both of Fowler's opponents are sharply critical of his

fiscal management.

The party's debt, originally a whopping \$325,000 was incurred during the 1974 elections. After costly primaries and run-off elections, Fowler recalls, "every Democrat was either broke or in debt." To make matters worse, the party's nominee for Governor, Pug Ravenel, was taken off the ballot, and the party found itself in the position of having to subsidize a new candidate. Dorn ended up receiving approximately \$125,000 from the party, the largest single contribution made to any one candidate.

The Democratic Party had previously come to the rescue with borrowed funds in the 1968, 1970, and 1972 elections. But with the fund-raising prowess of top Democratic office holders, notably the Governor, the Democrats had been successful in retiring

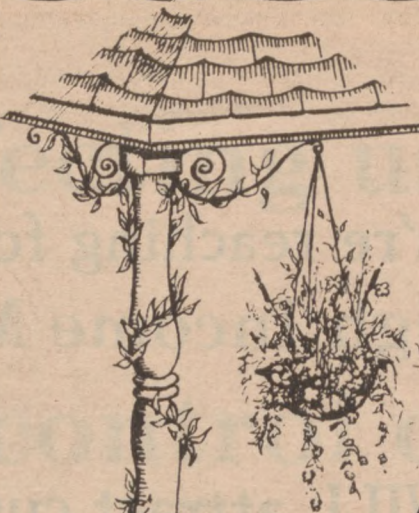
their debts in off election years. With the unexpected and devastating loss of the Governor's office in 1974, the fundraising efforts of the Democratic Party were dealt a mortal blow. although the party has paid off nearly half its debt during the past four years, a staggering \$168,000 remains outstanding.

Nearly half the original \$325,000 was borrowed from Bankers Trust of South Carolina. The rest was scattered among the state's other large banks in \$5,000 to \$50,000 sums. In order to secure these loans, Fowler asked 24 of South Carolina's most influential and wealthy Democrats to sign notes. Fowler claims that many of these people signed the notes because of their faith in Fowler's personal ability to pay back the loans. "A lot of people signed those notes because I asked them to," says

Fowler.

Since 1974, Fowler and the Democratic Party have launched a multi-pronged effort to pay off the cumbersome debt. One of the most talked about is the so-called "Committee of One Hundred," the 100 individuals who give the party \$500 annually. In 1977, the party initiated a professional fund-raising drive which had been used successfully in other states to elicit smaller contributions. the program, called "Dollars for Democrats", is a combination of telephone solicitation and direct mail. It netted \$10,000 in profits for the party last year. (The actual amount raised was \$50,000, but start-up and administrative costs ate up much of that amount). Fowler says "Dollars for Democrats" reached 2,500 people, and that the average contribution was \$9.





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Statewide

A blight hits black farmers

By Scott Graber

In 1865 John Boles, a freedman, bought ten acres of land in Beaufort County, South Carolina. A part of America's promise is the opportunity to own land; to buy it and build on it, and enjoy the security that land bestows. But for some people this promise brings with it problems — legal problems that often make ownership meaningless.

One-third of the land held by blacks in the rural South cannot be bought, sold, or traded away. The same land cannot be used as collateral for housing or for agriculture. Commonly called Heirs Property, it is almost without market value.

Tens of thousands of black farm families are affected, but the best way to understand what has happened is to look at the Boles family's long relationship with the land.

John Boles, for our purposes the first of his line, had belonged to a planter named Tom B. Chaplin and the 10 acres he bought had once been a part of Chaplin's plantation. As soon as Boles got title (from the Freedman's Bureau) he planted cotton, okra and

collars; he also raised a family. When Boles died in 1915 he left three boys: John Jr., James and Hezekiah.

Boles left no will designating one child heir to his 10 acres. In Beaufort County, and generally among blacks in the rural South, wills were rare. When a man died his land usually passed, by statute, to his wife and children. When the wife and children died the land passed to the grandchildren. Two or three generations later 100 people could be part owners of 10 acres.

In the case of Boles's children, Hezekiah had left for New York and a new life in 1880. James followed five years later, when Hezekiah told him that steady, predictable work was to be had with the railroad.

John Jr., the eldest, stayed on the Beaufort land and farmed it, as his father had done before him. But staying on the land was not easy. There were hurricanes and there were years when the rains failed.

In 1919 the boll weevil put an end to cotton farming in Beaufort County. The depression was as hard on John and his family as it was

on the South in general. But he managed to hang on, partly because during World War II he could get part-time work at a nearby military base.

In 1950 he turned the farm over to his oldest son, Frank, and Frank has been working it for the last twenty-five years.

Frank lives in the frame house his grandfather built in 1865. It is dark and damp; Rachel, Frank's wife, is weary of the house and has been insisting for several years that it be rebuilt or abandoned.

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) is the federal agency responsible for getting rural people of marginal resources out of shacks and into modest homes; it has put thousands of blacks into small houses.

Believing, therefore, that the FmHA would help him build a new house, Frank went to the county supervisor in Beaufort County. The supervisor told him he would need "clear title" and recommended a lawyer who would "quiet title." The lawyer told Frank that he would need "quitclaim" deeds from all the heirs, and from any other persons having an interest in the 10 acres.

Frank got "quitclaim" deeds

from his own brothers and eventually he got deeds from Hezekiah's three children (all living in Stamford, Conn.). But Frank never knew his Uncle James and never heard if James had married or had children. In spite of his best efforts, he could not find James or any trace of his children.

Frank went back to the FmHA and explained his problem. "I can't find no trace of the man. He didn't come home for my daddy's funeral and none of my people in New York know anything about James." The FmHA supervisor then told Frank that this missing interest was considered a "cloud on the title," and meant there could be no title certificate or title insurance. "The best thing for you to do is to find some other land — or get yourself a doublewide."

Although mobile homes ("doublewides") are an acceptable alternative for many people, Frank wants something permanent. Unfortunately, he can get no help at the Farmers Home Administration. He will discover that the "missing interest" will discourage every bank and every lender, and that both bankers and

bureaucrats will urge him into a mobile home, because it can be financed without a mortgage.

We are not talking about a problem that is peculiar to South Carolina. Although Heirs Property is estimated to involve 8 percent of the land in that state, it afflicts one-third of black-owned land from North Carolina to Mississippi. Heirs Property is most acute in rural counties, those counties that are still untouched by heavy industry, suburban home building, oil exploration or resort development; counties where agriculture is still the principal source of income and land can be purchased for less than \$500 an acre.

What is really wrong with shared ownership? The land can be lived on and farmed by any of its owners. What's wrong with that? The land can be lived on and farmed, but that's about the extent of it. Because ownership is uncertain or scattered, this land cannot be mortgaged, or put up as collateral to finance farm equipment, or used in any other way to generate credit.

But the biggest problem is

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A blight hits black farmers

(Continued From Page 9)

not credit; the biggest problem is the likelihood that the property will be lost by those who own it. To understand this danger, one must understand what happened to the Southern black family as it "grew" and migrated from the South.

Scattered ownership creates other problems. For example, those who live on Heirs Property cannot in most states qualify for the homestead exemption. But the reality is the continuing failure to recognize and label Heirs Property for what it is — a serious, debilitating handicap that prevents economic activity on millions of acres of Southern farmland.

Many blacks still believe that Heirs Property is a blessing, that this confused ownership protects them from developers. But in fact Heirs Property is no obstacle to anyone who wants to trigger a partition sale.

There are lawyers who argue that Heirs Property is

not widespread, and that in any event existing statutes are adequate to deal with the problem. North Carolina lawyer Herbert Toms says, "There is no property that cannot be cleared." The existing laws can deal with the heir situation in Alabama," says Jerry Austell in Mobile. "We shouldn't make changes ... at least the law is comprehensible now."

In one respect, these lawyers are correct. The existing statutes are logical and can be made to deal with almost any situation, assuming you can pay the legal costs.

A "quiet title" action — even one that involves no more than two or three heirs — is expensive. After the heirs have been located, they must be persuaded to consolidate what they own. This takes time, money, persistence; and in the end one stubborn heir, or an heir who cannot be found, can destroy a well-conceived effort.

Recognizing this problem, the South Carolina legislature in 1974 introduced a bill that

would have authorized the state housing authority to underwrite suits to clear title on land involving 15 acres or less and having a market value of \$15,000 or less.

The bill might have released thousands of acres in South Carolina from title bondage. Unfortunately, the legislature adjourned before action was taken, and the legislator who pushed for passage has since retired. But at least some people in South Carolina realized that the state (not to mention its black citizens) would benefit if these properties were in a position to be built upon (and fully taxed).

But South Carolina is the only Southern state that has made any move to that end, although Mississippi is considering legislation. Organizations like the Emergency Land Fund are without funds, without staff adequate to deal with the massive amount of acreage involved.

The people who recognize Heirs Property for what it is have no ability whatsoever to remedy the problem.

Although there is no functioning program at the FmHA that would help people like Frank Boles, there is a

proposed amendment to Senate Bill 1150 that could make FmHA housing available to folks with Heirs Property. This amendment would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans on land even though there are "remote outstanding claims."

While this language would have obvious application in the South, the amendment would also be important in New Mexico, where Spanish land grants have clouded titles. It would make the FmHA housing program available to Indians and Eskimos in Alaska.

In Maine, litigation by Indians has clouded title to thousands of acres.

Gloria Tinubu, who wrote her masters thesis on Heirs Property in South Carolina, found that the "inability to agree" was the primary reason why Heirs Property remained Heirs Property. The proposed amendment speaks directly to this problem. The distant cousin in Cleveland who will not cooperate or even acknowledge that he has a 1/64th interest would not be allowed to block the loan, since it is hoped that the amendment would identify such an interest as "remote."

It was predictable that some of the family, some of these displaced heirs, would lose interest in paying taxes and keeping fences tidy. These children and grandchildren were leading lives that would eventually alienate them from the land. But something else was happening to these people: as the family grew, individual interests in the land were getting smaller.

In 1932, C. V. Kiser, who was writing a book called *Sea Island to City*, interviewed a number of black migrants in New York City. When he asked these recent emigrants if they owned land, they would invariably say that they owned an "interest in some." Kiser wrote, "The number of individuals nowadays having an 'interest' in land may be ascertained somewhat by the eighteen quitclaim signatures which a recent purchaser of a small tract of land secured in order to obtain a clear title."

Thirty-five years after Kiser wrote about the problem created by eighteen heirs, a tract of land in Mississippi (one believed to be above oil) required 1,000 signatures and 1,000 heirs provide 1,000

(Continued On Page 19)

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In the early 1900's, a concrete solution was needed to prevent flooding along the Colorado River.

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Statewide

What the press releases didn't tell you

Are J.P. Stevens workers just "unlucky?"

By Steve Hoffins

The textile industry, the base of South Carolina's economy, is tremendously cyclical, rotating regularly between years of boom and bust. When sales are good, they are generally good for everyone.

In 1977, for instance, Fieldcrest Mills stock rose 77 percent above its low for 1976. Dan River stock rose 66 percent, Spring Mills 35 percent, and Cone Mills 27 percent. Yet the JP Stevens Company, second largest textile firm in the world and the employer of more than 35,000 workers in the Carolinas, lost 13 percent.

In part, the reason seems to be due to bad public relations. Stevens now has one of the worst public images of any corporation in the country, primarily for its viciously anti-union stance toward its workers. This stance, and the company's bad record on safety and health standards, has promoted a nationwide boycott of Stevens products, and major organizing campaigns by the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union and the Carolina Brown Lung Association. Early this month Stevens officials faced both of these groups, as well as their own stockholders who wondered at the financial strength of their company, at the March 7 annual meeting in Greenville.

Board Chairman James Finley claimed the boycott had not hurt company sales, that "net sales for the first quarter were at an all-time record for a first quarter: \$350.0 million." Yet he did admit that profits last year had fallen from \$7.68 million or 66 cents per share to \$7.13 million and 61 cents a share. And he said that the company had sought to add a woman to the board only to be rejected by two "as long as we have these activists working on our company."

The activists showed no signs of letting up. Stevens workers lined up at the microphones for a chance to describe to Finley and the other directors what their working lives were like.

Greenville explained that he had worked for Stevens plants since the eighth grade. When he graduated from high school, he attended SC State on a scholarship, graduated, and returned to Greenville and J.P. Stevens. He said his goal was to enter a middle management position. Try as he might, though, he had no success, he worked at the plant for years with no advancement. Eventually he joined the union, and was quickly fired.

He stood at the microphone, neatly dressed in a dark suit, and spoke slowly and carefully. "It is so frustrating," he said, "to work in this kind of situation, qualified, and still have no hope for advancement, seeing no black gain this advancement."

"Sir," responded Finley, "I started out as you have. Perhaps I have been lucky."

"I am one of the highest paid at the plant were I work," announced a white man with black hair combed straight back on his head, "I've worked there 18 years and I only make \$4.44 an hour. Others make even less. Now I'm as good at my job as you are at yours, and I'd like a little more money." Finley, who draws an annual salary and bonuses of more than \$350,000, quickly moved on to the next speaker.

A tall, thin woman said her job demanded that she work with high powered electrical machines, amidst large puddles of water. Eventually the leaks built up and began to fall on the equipment. It was quickly covered up. "If that machinery is worth covering up," she said, "aren't we workers worth just a little bit more?"

An older white woman complained that after 35 years in Stevens plants, she has retired with a pension of only \$20 per month. In comparison, she said, Finley will have a pension of about \$90,000.

Finley accepted these statements without much comment, except occasionally to suggest that a worker talk to his or her supervisor. Yet Finley also let stand without objection a charge from one stockholder that the company was being hurt financially by the bad publicity arising from the union and brown lung

own inept direction.

Company stock has fallen, said Bob Hall of Chapel Hill, since the Supreme Court this year failed to overrule the second Circuit Court decision to fine the company for future Fair Labor infractions. He quoted one trade newspaper as saying that James Finley was one of the ten worst chief executives in the country for 1977.

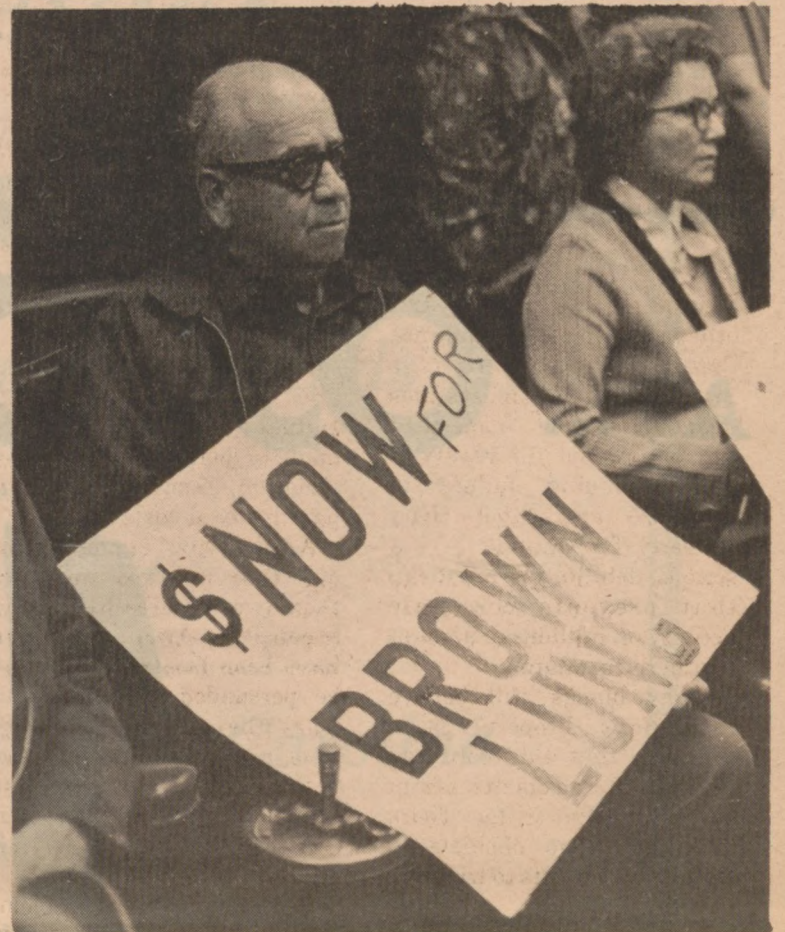
According to another, the management of JP Stevens is "not very competent." And the company has been unable to provide an average, let alone an above average, return on its investment. Stevens, said Hall, is the rotten apple in the barrel of textile companies.

This annual meeting was the first ever to be held in the south where nearly all of Stevens' plants are located. Union officials claimed the move was made because of the expectation of demonstrations similar to those at last year's New York meeting. There, Coretta Scott King led marchers outside the meeting, and angry challenges to the company took place inside, with a surprisingly large vote supporting resolutions critical of the company. In Greenville, those demonstrators would be unable to attend, and national media would find it difficult to cover. The company claimed it merely wanted to give the Board of Directors and stockholders the chance to view the inside of a textile mill.

Sure enough, at twelve o'clock sharp, long before the end of the meeting, Finley announced that everyone interested in touring the plant should gather by the buses. Half the meeting left.

What they saw was the Greenville Estes plant, described by company officials as their "model" plant, with the cleanest, most modern equipment. Before the tour, one worker from the plant stood up at the meeting and announced, "We've been working four shifts at that plant in preparation for your visit." He said the plant would be cleaner now than ever before.

Yet cotton dust still hung in the air at the Estes plant, and coated the hair and clothing of



Commentary

(Continued From Page 2)

progressivism encompasses a particular approach to dealing with political issues, as well as certain concrete political goals. Phoney progressivism is concerned only with the appearance of broad involvement, and actually favors placing power in the hands of a few.

The distinction is worth remembering, given the number of people who think they see a progressive in the mirror each morning.



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(Continued On Page 12)

What the press releases didn't tell you

(Continued From Page 11)

the workers. A few machines seemed nearly clogged with it. Earplugs were given those walking through the plant. "I'd like to take these home," said one worker from another Stevens plant. "We don't get

these at our plant, and it's louder than here.

The touring workers acknowledged that the plant was much cleaner than most of those at which they worked. They also said the machinery was running at very slow

speeds, and that the weaving room, sweatshop hot in many plants, was actually cool. Plant officials admitted it was cooler than usual.

One older black man who toured the plant had previously worked in the carding division of one of

Stevens' Roanoke Rapids plants. His face was covered by a gauze mask. He had left his job not long ago with brown lung.

He said he couldn't enter a mill or even a fabric shop without choking on the dust. "I can feel it, I can smell it," he

said. Even at this "model" plant, he said he could only manage to walk through with this extra filter over his mouth and nose.

"Cotton Dust Kills," read one pin on his lapel. "And It's Killing Me," said another.

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MOHAMMED'S RECORDS

A consumer's guide to buying records

Reviews

"Goodbar" fails to engage the emotions

BY INA R. HARK

Molly Haskell, the critic for *New York Magazine* has described Richard Brooks' film of Judith Rossner's novel **Looking for Mr. Goodbar** as "harrowing, powerful, appalling."

Given its subject matter, the film certainly should arouse such emotions.

It is the story of Teresa, a young woman from a respectable lower middle class background, physically and emotionally scared by painful

childhood surgery for a spinal defect, who seeks emotional fulfillment in sexual fantasies and anonymous affairs with men she encounters wandering from one seamy New York City bar to another.

In the end she finds only a brutal death.

And yet despite the film's convincing evocation of the atmosphere of urban tragedy, it fails to engage the emotions. One comes out of the theatre neither bored nor moved, simply cold.

The major difficulty stems from writer-director Brooks' conception of the characters. Teresa's family is a collective caricature of the regressive Catholic household that is even more cliched than John Travolta's in **Saturday Night Fever**.

Rickard Kiley makes a noble effort as the tyrannical father, complete with six pack and Notre Dame jacket, but the ludicrous dimensions of the part defeat him.

Tuesday Weld overacts shamelessly as Teresa's promiscuous sister. Her Academy Award nomination is totally undeserved.

Richard Gere equally overplays his part as a manic tough Teresa meets in her bar-hopping rounds.

William Atherton, as a nice Catholic boy and social worker of whom her family approves, seems intended to represent the conventional love and marriage which Teresa rejects. But he often behaves more weirdly than her bar pick-ups, although his more bizarre actions may be products of Teresa's fantasy.

Diane Keaton in the central role turns in the only good performance in the film. She alone earns the audience's sympathy and keeps **Goodbar** from breaking down altogether. Keaton has had lots of practice playing vulnerable neurotics for Woody Allen, and she is one of the few performers who can make neuroticism appealing. But her very likeableness tends to reduce one's sense of Teresa's deeper psychological problems.

The reaction is more a simple "What's a nice girl like you doing in a place like this?" than an involvement in the enigma of her self-destructive drives. Indeed, the film even offers a simplistic psychological interpretation of her behavior.

When she discovers that an hereditary spinal condition, rather than polio, as her parents insist, crippled her as a child, she decides on sexual satisfaction through impersonal affairs rather than the conventional route of marriage and children.

Keaton and the film are most believable during the sequences which detail Teresa's daytime life as a teacher of deaf children, her surrogate family. However, these are somewhat marred by a sentimental subplot involving a withdrawn black child and her surly brother whom Teresa wins over.

Most potential viewers of **Goodbar** probably expect it to contain a good deal of explicit sexuality. There is surprisingly little, although many scenes take place in bed. Keaton reportedly had reservations about the nude scenes, and this reticence shows in the oblique presentation of her character's affairs.

Normally one would applaud such tasteful handling of sexuality, but

considering Teresa's frankness about love's purely physical aspects, the delicacy, like Keaton herself, seems out of place, almost hypocritical.

Rossner's title **Looking for Mr. Goodbar** implied that Teresa was a seeker after elusive happiness and subconsciously after her own death. The film version is too static and Keaton too passive to convey this sense of a doomed quest.

Spotlight

An Interview With Harvey Golden

By John Marion

Harvey Golden has been actively directing and acting in Columbia community theatre for the last ten years. He has appeared in performances at Drayton Hall at USC, Columbia College, The Jewish Community Center, Fort Jackson Theatre number Four, Town Theatre and Workshop Theatre.

The 48 year old trial attorney has been practicing in the city for 23 years and has distinguished himself in family law. He is listed in *Who's Who in American law* and is now serving as a contributing editor to the *South Carolina Trial Lawyer's Magazine*.

Osceola: You have been quite actively involved in Columbia theatre for the last ten years, as a co-founder of both Workshop Theatre and the Columbia City Ballet and also as an actor and director. In the increasing growth of theatrical activity that we are experiencing now, do you notice any new standards for excellence being set?

Golden: No. I think we've always had a peculiar problem existing in Columbia. I think Columbia has been an anomaly, an oasis. It has been a remarkable center of talent. I can remember from the first time I started really getting interested in theatre in 1947, I was amazed at the amount of acting talent in Columbia.

I don't think there is nearly as much proportionate directing talent. I think the biggest problem we have in Columbia theatre is directing talent. When I say "directing talent," I'm talking about people who can deal with actors and put on a production that has pace, that keeps the audience interested, as well as getting the message of the playwright across. I'm talking about blocking, stagecraft, enough human experience to know about motivation and things of that nature.

Osceola: Why the lack of talented directors? Is it because most of them work at other jobs and have limited time?

Golden: Exactly. I'm not faulting the people who direct; I'm just saying that we're all part-timers, except, for example, Dave Wesner, who is a full-time professional at Town Theatre, the Eakers at Columbia College, and the people at the University of South Carolina.

But those of us at Workshop theatre and other places, including dinner theatre are really not full time. We've got other jobs to do and I think that's probably a big

(Continued On Page 16)

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Mohammed's Records

A music consumer's guide

By Scott Padgett

*Everybody's Restless
They Got No Place To Go
Someone's Always Trying
To Tell Them
Something They Already
Know...
But Don't It Make You
Want To
Rock & Roll
Mohammed's Radio
Warren Zevon*

This verse is probably as good a definition as there is for most types of criticism, especially in music.

Everybody already knows what he or she likes or dislikes, but with the huge number of albums released each month there's no way to keep up unless you are independently wealthy and have 60 hours a week to kill. So what we're going to try to do in this column is present as many newly released LP's as possible with a short comment on each and a grade. These grades are just a simplified way to briefly report how the records suit me.

It will work like this:

A+, A, A-: Excellence bordering on perfection, well worth the time and money.

B+: Worth it especially if you like to experiment.

B, B-: If you like the artist or genre, you probably could take a chance.

C's: I'd listen first, then consider.

D & below: You're on your own.

ROBERT GORDON with **LINK WRAY** - 'Fresh Fish Special' - (Private Stock):

When their first album came out in '77 I didn't see how it could work. Link Wray, the first "lead guitarist" of rock, as named by Jimmy Page, and Robert Gordon of the new wave teaming up didn't seem a likely match, but they pulled it off. ONCE.

'Fresh Fish Special's' only claim to any glory is it contains the first new Bruce Springsteen tune in 2 1/2 years. The song, 'Fire', isn't done justice and neither is the listener. C Plus

ROBERT PALMER - 'Double Fun' - (Island):

Palmer's first two LP's ('Sneakin Sally Thru The Alley' and 'Pressure Drop') are certainly two of the best albums of their day, in what looked like a refreshing new sound combining the best

assets of 'Little Feat' as sung by a male model. Lowell George of 'Feat' and most of the rest of the group contributed and produced the first two efforts at a time when they were America's most promising band.

On 'Double Fun', Lowell and company are gone from production (Bobby does it himself) and only Bill Payne's rare appearance lends any of the old sound of the record.

The last two cuts, the 'Kink's' "You've Really Got Me" and a good rocker "You're Gonna Get What's Coming" still have the old boogie and beat, but the rest is pure Boz and the 'bump.' C PLUS.

LITTLE FEAT - 'Waiting For Columbus' - (Warner Brothers): (double live album)

If Jackson Browne's rhyming 'amps, ramps and champs' from Holiday Inn's across America isn't the ephemeral live album for you, try 'Waiting for Columbus.'

What makes it good is the return of Lowell George as an influence. However, that influence is there only because most of the good material is from their work prior to 'The Last Record Album', the point at which he started turning over control of the group's sound to 'DOOBIE-US' forces.

The intensity is held through the four sides and even 'Tripe Face Boogie' making its third appearance on a 'Feat' album can still take your mind off 'The Return of Captain Nemo.' B

FOTOMAKER - (Atlantic)

Fotomaker is Eddie Kramer and Dino Danelli's (ex Rascal) latest attempt to over-produce anything over 16 bars long. I thought the FDA had banned saccharin. C MINUS.

MICHAEL MURPHY - 'Lone Wolf' - (Epic)

Mike should have never left Nashville and Bob Johnston for LA and Jim Guercio. The L.A. dollar fever shows up in the first cut:

'Make the grade and pass the test - build yourself a treasure chest - nothing is your own - nothing is your own - nothing is your own - nothing is your own.' C.

VILLAGE PEOPLE - 'Macho Man' - (Casablanca):

I hope you learned your lesson from their premier album. The group's name isn't bad, but then you see they're on Casablanca (Kiss's Label) and you go UH-OH. Then you open it and listen -

THE OHIO PLAYERS meet Rene Richards. D.

GIL SCOTT-HERON & BRIAN JACKSON - 'Bridges' - (Arista):

Somebody still thinks something's wrong in the world and writes songs about injustice - Scott Heron is the man. When he titled an album after the parallel he saw between Barnwell, South Carolina and Johannesburg, South Africa, I was hooked.

Lyrics filled with words like 'oppression' and 'commitment' seem like abstractions in 1978, but his music combined with these lyrics functions as a bridge reminding white people of less than perfect conditions outside McDonaldland, and the third world conditions in parts of America. B.

'Willie Alexander & the Boom Boom Band' - (MCA):

I'd heard good things about this one and when I listened to it I had to admit - it was pretty average stuff. Then the last cut came on and it turned out to be a song written by Willie

himself called 'Kerouac.' *Keer-o-ac, you're on top of my shelf. Keer-o-ac up there with nobody else.* The album is dedicated to him also. Spare me.

Tom Waits 'Jack and Neal' off of his 'Foreign Affair' LP was a fine tribute to two guys who started a lot of people '...looking.' But, when four adolescents from Boston try to do the same thing with a melody that's almost a dead ringer for 'Carolyn' it could be considered obscene on parts of Edisto Avenue. C.

MARY TRAVERS - 'It's In Everyone Of Us' - (Chrysalis):

If dedicating your work to Jack Kerouac isn't enough, Mary thanks Richard Ben Veniste (ex Watergate prosecutor) for his help on her new album. With Peter & Paul supposedly joining her soon in the studio for a reunion 'It's In Everyone Of Us' is a reminder that a well placed Bob Dylan song her and there plus Mary's talent probably always did carry that trio. B MINUS.

ART GARFUNKEL - 'Watermark' - (Columbia):

Art still produces the music he records as well as anybody. Eleven of the 12 songs on the album are written by Jimmy Webb, and the other is Sam Cooke's 'What A Wonderful World.'

With the Muscle Shoals Rhythm Section and others like Bill Payne backing him, the LP is as good as any he's done. How can you knock a guy who goes to UCLA back in June for a lunch time lecture and brings along the rough mix of his album so the crowd can pick the song they think he should release as a single? It might not be that hard after all. B MINUS.

TED NUGENT - 'Double Live Gonzo!' - (Epic):

After 11 albums with the 'Amboy Dukes' and all these diseased solo albums, you might think a guy would start repeating himself.

That's what 'Double Live Gonzo' is all about. A7-E7-feedback, A7-E7-feedback... C.

(Continued On Page 19)

Tunes And Things

JIMMY BUFFET - New - \$4⁷⁹

Atlanta Rhythm Section
'CHAMPAGNE JAM' - \$4⁷⁹

Warren Zevon -
'Excitable Boy' - \$4⁷⁹

Renaissance -
New - \$4⁷⁹

Starguard - \$3⁹⁹

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Spotlight

(Continued From Page 14)

factor.

Secondly, I think that sometimes directors undertake plays of which they really don't understand the ramifications. I think that sometimes a director is not as "worldly wise" as he or she should be. I've found a lot of things mispronounced, a lot of phrases and phrasings that are not given proper inflection and delivery, because obviously the director just let them slip by. Glaring blocking difficulties occur where a more trained and experienced director could have fixed them.

Osceola: Which do you consider to be your most successful shows?

Golden: *The Birthday Party*, or *That Championship Season*, as a director. *Fiddler on the Roof*, *Guys and Dolls* the first time Town Theatre did it. *J.B.* and maybe a couple of others were best acting

In casting I generally look for speaking ability and appearance. First, speaking ability; second, appearance; and third, poise. Speaking ability to me is the most important thing: projection, understandability, elocution.

Osceola: As a full time attorney who directs perhaps only one show a year, how do you keep alive as a director?

Golden: I read a lot of plays, and I read the *New York Times*. I am past president of two play reading clubs, which are excellent for familiarizing oneself with new plays. I enjoy reading plays; I prefer reading a play to reading a novel. They're shorter, they're easier to comprehend. I think they're more fun.

Osceola: You've suggested that one of the problems with community theatre is that directors as well as actors work at regular jobs and can only do plays in spare time, often with a great deal of personal sacrifice. Do you think reviewers should take this into account?

Golden: I think you have to keep one eye on being true to yourself and calling a spade pretty much a spade, and if it's really a bad performance, to say so, and to tell why. I think you owe it to yourself and to your readers to be accurate. I think also you have the duty to keep the other eye cocked on the fact that it is community theatre and that we have all the attendant difficulties of part-time, amateurs to work with.

The bad reviews, the less than excellent public acclaim, hurts when you realize how much effort has gone into it. How many people in community theatre have busted themselves to come out of a cold winter night into a cold drafty theatre when they'd much rather be watching a ball game or doing whatever they want to do. And yet they've gotten out and given of themselves, without pay, and as it turns out, without applause.

I think it's unfortunate that a lot of people still sit back and wait to see what the reviews have said before they spend their money, because you reviewers are more or less only human. I would just keep an open mind. Thankfully, there are a great number of people in Columbia who don't care what a reviewer says: they're independent and make up their own minds.

Bad reviews generally make for bad box office, which undermines the whole concept of community theatre. For instance, a reviewer I would say, might put the better part of his review up front, and the more critical parts in the back. Therefore, the composing room, or whoever it is other than he who makes the headline, will take that headline from the first paragraph, or two. If the nasty things to be said are in the first paragraph, that's what the headline will reflect, whereas if the good things are in the first two paragraphs, then the headline will reflect that.

Osceola: One more question. What do you think young people ought to do to learn acting?

Golden: I think they should try for experience in almost any way they can. Get involved immediately, if only on the periphery, of a production, and keep their eyes and ears open and their mouths shut, and learn and absorb information and thus empirically build up

some knowledge of the craft.

I've ever done.

Osceola: But you've also had some problem shows. *Old Times* earlier this season got rather lukewarm response. What were the problems with it and what did you want the audience, and the reviewers, to see?

Golden: Well, when you do Pinter, and I've done a lot of Pinter — I've been doing him for the last nine years every year or so, and I think I understand him as well, or misunderstand him less than anyone I know, he's difficult to understand. He's like a negative as opposed to a picture. He's like an abstract painting; he doesn't flesh things out for you.

He says, more or less, that the world is made up of rooms and that only three things can happen: somebody can come in, somebody can leave, or somebody can stay. But people don't hang their autobiographies around their necks and walk into a room so that you know everything about them, such as in novels and most plays. Harold Pinter doesn't give you any labels, you've got to figure them out for yourself. And if you're not smart enough or resourceful enough or imaginative to do it, then screw you. I think that's essentially his attitude.

He gives very little stage directions. He says, for instance, "Sit on divan," and there are two damn divans there. So we're talking about what the director can do to help, because Pinter does not help make the play interesting from anything other than a talking standpoint. It is the duty of the director to give as much legitimate eye appeal, action and positioning, structurings, transitions, crossings, blocking and business as possible.

Osceola: How did you see the play and what were you trying to accomplish?

Golden: In this show, I was going for a slice of life of these people, no more, no less. We could cut this interview short right now, walk into the nearest living room, if we were invisible, and could here something that would be the same type of thing. People speak in oblique ways, in oblique responses. You never know entirely what they're talking about. If you've just come in, it's automatically mysterious, it's automatically ambiguous, and damn it, you either accept it or you don't.

It just depends on the development of taste. I would very much like to have had in my audience for *Old Times* the audience that was present at Longstreet Theatre when the South Carolina Theatre Conference was going on. I would love to have had nothing but actors and directors in that audience. I dare say they would have loved it, or at least appreciated the opportunity to experience, here in South Carolina, the production of a Harold Pinter play that to my way of thinking is slick as hell.

Osceola: When you cast the show, what were you looking for?

Golden: The most important thing to me for a Pinter play in casting, as well as in the execution, is oral fluency, and the best man who tried out for the role in oral fluency was Rob Bigalke, who in my opinion, is probably the best actor under thirty in Columbia. The ladies who tried out were, I think, superb.

The fact is, you see, that we must work with who tries out. Carol (Gergel) was perhaps a little too old, or the others (Rob Bigalke and Tina Sessions) too young, but I think that's the way the ball bounces in community theatre and everybody is supposed to recognize that.

Osceola: Well, what qualities did you look for in your actors when you cast?

Golden: By the time I cast, keep in mind that I've read the play at least a dozen times from a director's standpoint. I want to know what I have to do to make it interesting and to get it across. I get inspiration from only two areas: from what the author gives me, and then, after the actors have been in rehearsal for a while, they can inspire changes.

Columbia Music

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SECOND LEVEL, 2011 Devine St.

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March 24-25—Dawson Boys
March 27—audition and jam

night

March 28—Ed Pollock
March 29—Marla Quattlebaum

CLANCY'S 900 Main St.

March 22-23—Lyra
March 24-25—1851

STAGE DOOR, 634 Harden St.

March 24—Rusty Davis

G.R.O.W. CAFE, 18 Bluff Road

March 24-24—Drink Small

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Fiction

The bird-man

By Ken Denberg

There isn't even a marker for me. I don't think anybody remembers either. But, when a man falls thirty-two floors into freshly poured concrete he should be remembered for something. My luck's been like that though. I like to think I have a good attitude about falling that far, not being remembered for it, not even having a damn marker. I'm dead now, so there's nothing I can do

It was a windy afternoon and we'd just finished setting the steel all the way to the top of the Effil Epiphany Trust Tower. The elevator, or what those idiots call an elevator, was on its way up and we were standing around telling stories about falling-off. We always told stories about falling-off. It was a way to cheat the devil at his own game. If we talked about it would never happen. Knock on steel.

The fall wasn't so bad. My lungs burst. That sounds horrible, but it isn't. I've always wanted to know what a bird feels in free-fall. What he sees and what he senses. Well, anyway, my lungs seemed to pop. It didn't hurt. It just happened. I was still alive and could see the ground getting closer and that part was pretty rough. I had missed. I took the wrong step, and, over the side. My casualness about it is crazy, but it's three years later.

When I stumbled and lost my footing the other men screamed. I thought that was peculiar. I was the one who was supposed to scream, yell for the Virgin Mother, but I didn't make a sound. It was too fascinating to get scared, at least til I got close to the ground.

As I stumbled, I somehow saw my partner looking at me and you should have seen the look on his face. I couldn't help but laugh. You would have thought it was him, not me that was going over. And then the floating began. It was endless, wonderful and so long that I thought that it would go on forever. And when I hit I think I was dead. I don't remember what hitting was like, but the concrete was capped and it would take who knows how long to get me out. And, what the hell for?

Panic was the first thing I had to give in to. There was never a time in my life that I settled on something so fast. Yet, I hadn't had to bargain with the Maker before then either. It was so easy, just to give into it, to fall I mean. You don't have to do anything. I know, it sounds like I wanted it, that I relished it, coveted dropping all that way to drown in concrete if the fall didn't kill me. But that's impossible. No one could live to think about drowning, so I guess I had it made in a way. All I had to do was watch and spread my arms, sail if you like, and see the world come up.

I've always heard that you get to a certain speed and you won't fall any faster. That's not true. I got faster and faster and finally had to close my eyes. I didn't want to, but they hurt too much to watch anymore. Yea, I can remember it exactly, tripping and expecting to bump my head or knock a chair over, wait for the sound of things fallen against, and knowing that the floor was coming at me too quick to put my hands down. But what am I saying? There wasn't any floor.

The damn thing was straight up. They made the building look like a giant saltine box. It didn't spread or have any wings. It just went down. But I spread, I had wings, even if it was only for a few seconds. My body felt heavy instead of weightless. I held my feet together and put my arms out to see what would happen. Nothing besides being in the shape of a bird, faking the form, giving in to falling-off. Yes, the ride was good. Better than going over a bridge, I bet. I think I did it with a lot of class. I had to, I had to love it.

My wife looked good at the ceremony. I thought she did real well, considering there wasn't a body. That must have been awkward for her, for everybody for that matter. 'He was a good man and he did this and was a member of that.' Yea, I worked my ass off and had plenty of time left to do something else. But not now, now that I've had the experience of falling.

That morning was sunny, cool, and a stiff wind you could lean against. I liked that. Days when you could walk her and lean into the gusts off the other buildings, and the up-drafts, you could lean out and they'd hold you on. But when they quit there was no warning. you had to guess that part. I always could. you felt it letting up, slowing down, turning you loose. I was full of coffee and I felt good, good enough that I was timing myself perfectly. I didn't believe in mistakes.

The bucket was in the way and I saw it and stepped over it. I thought I was clear and had a beam to go. I got my foot caught in the handle and when I put my weight down I stumbled. There wasn't anything to grab hold of. I went over. It fell with me for a while and then I saw it get caught in a draft, or gust, or something and it went in another direction. Who the hell cares about the thing

anyway, except that it killed me. The bucket killed me.

I began to tumble and then I straightened up; I spread my arms. I was a bird. A beautiful bird with more colors than you can imagine. Yellows, brilliant yellows and blues reds golds browns and white under my neck with an orange tip on each wing. My tail feathers were wide and caught the wind just right. They were gold and red. I know they were. And my long beak cut the air, made a way for me, a funnel to fall through; it whistled.

I hung in the air. I even thought I was rising for a short time and then falling came back. Going down and it got good to me. That's part of it too, how it felt, knowing that you would not wake up from a dream, get up at the end of the movie.

I could look between the beams and see the elevator coming up. The cords that held it were swaying back and forth in the wind and under the strain of the lift. It was empty and I remember hearing the screech it made in the shaft. I hated that sound. The building had an odd way about it, the criss-crossing of steel, deep red and symmetrical. I didn't think it looked like that: I hadn't imagined it to be so ugly, so tall; the steel that was straight and flush turned into a puzzle, tangled and out of proportion, mixed up and bent.

Lower and lower and I saw the bottom coming for me. I was still and it rose to meet me, to catch me in a hard gray hand. Yet, now that I know it and did it, became the bird I always wanted to be, I would never come back, even if I had the choice. You'd have to do it to know what I mean. And, if you do, love every inch. Take it slow. There isn't even a marker for me.

Poetry

The Printer

by John Lane

He presses silk screens with ink
and prints green birds and pale Christs
behind olive trees; they sell high.
In bars he drinks tequila until his hand
runs with salt and spit.
Light reflects off the beer glass
as off a polished stone.
His eyes run with the colors found in earth
and stone by the first cave painters:
white chalk, brown ochers, and oxides
held to granite by the grease of bison
and elk.
When he speaks there are words no one
knows but the women; the words are quiet,
like groups of grazing animals settled at
night.

A blight hits black farmers

(Continued From Page 10)

targets to a "developer" who really wants the land. A person bent on acquisition can purchase the interest of any single heir — any fractional interest — then demand that "his" interest be partitioned from the tract. If the land cannot be easily subdivided, and very often that cannot be done equitably, the court will order a sale of the land and a division of the proceeds.

It is not uncommon for the person triggering the sale to purchase the entire tract, that having been the plan.

Land in South Carolina's Sea Islands (a popular coastal resort) and tracts in the Citronelle Oil Field (north of Mobile, Ala.) were forced on the market by this device.

These involuntary sales are a serious and continuing problem in Alabama. The Emergency Land Fund — a nonprofit organization created to slow black land loss in the South — spends a great deal of its time trying to rally heirs, raise enough money to purchase the endangered property, and keep those heirs who live on the land in their homes. The Alabama office of the ELF participated in at least seventy partition suits during 1977. It estimates that between 150 and 200 partition sales, involving land in Alabama's Black Belt, occurred that year. The total of such sales throughout the South is, not known, for the records are scattered in county courthouses across the whole region.

Alabama lawyers receive a 10 percent nonnegotiable fee for handling a partition action that results in a sale. While no one has drawn a direct relationship, this fixed sum can only encourage sales and discourage division.

Tax sales can be an equally serious consequence of multiple ownership. Usually one heir, the one still living on the land, has been paying the taxes. Thus, his death precipitates a crisis. Which heir will assume the tax burden? Who will return home and maintain the land? Sometimes the family discovers that no one is interested in farming or paying the taxes. If the family is small, it may be able to consolidate the interests and sell, but that kind of cooperation is difficult when twenty, forty, or more people are involved.

While there are many reasons for black owners to lose their land — including voluntary sales — Heirs Property accelerates this loss. With two or three exceptions, every county in the South having significant minority

land ownership "lost" a large part of that ownership between 1969 and 1974.

Barbour County, Alabama is a good example. In 1969 the Agricultural Census reported 17,901 black-owned acres; by 1974 blacks held only 10,687 acres in this county. According to the same census, black holdings in Mississippi dropped by 500,000 acres in these years, and in Alabama, the blacks lost 300,000 acres. For Georgia the figure was 230,000 acres; for South Carolina, 200,000 acres; for North Carolina, 100,000 acres. While the census figures may not be precise, they do indicate erosion. If it continues, one can reasonably assume that black land ownership in the South will be insignificant by 1985.

Another problem — the one confronting Frank Boles — is credit. The Farmers Home Administration has a well-intentioned housing program designed to put lower-income families under a decent roof, but when it comes to security for a loan, the agency is stiff-necked. It wants a clear title and nothing less will do.

The Housing Act of 1949 (the Act that created the FmHA's program) does not insist on clear title. The language requires security "upon the applicant's equity in the farm" that will reasonably assure repayment of the debt. There is even language in the FmHA regulations that would allow the use of a "partial interest" to secure a housing loan, when that interest is large enough to cover the value of the loan.

But despite this language and although Frank can show a two-thirds interest in the 10 acres, it is unlikely that the FmHA will make him any kind of loan. It is also unlikely — in the five Southern states that I surveyed — that the FmHA will finance Frank's attempt to find James or his children. But the chances are very good that the FmHA will encourage Frank to find another piece of property on which to build or to purchase a mobile home.

This kind of advice removes thousands of acres from use as collateral, and it eliminates thousands of acres that could be used as sites for new homes.

More important, this practice means that thousands of families, large families, have been forced into mobile homes that were not designed for families or for long use.

In short, this federal policy simply defers the problem of rural housing for blacks until these mobile homes disintegrate.

At this writing the FmHA is trying to define "remote." State offices are asking the

county supervisors what kind of "remote claims" prevented loans in the past. Obviously the definition of "remote" is as critical as the amendment itself.

To return to Frank Boles, what is the likelihood that James, or his children, will show up and attack the title?

How long has it been since anyone has seen James? Questions of that sort must be answered if the FmHA is realistically to assess "risk." If it is unlikely that James or his heirs will return, then that missing interest, even though it is one-third, is a "remote interest."

For the first time there is an

opportunity at the federal level to untangle this legal mess. The Farmers Home Administration has demonstrated a willingness to assume a certain degree of risk in an attempt to put millions of acres back into productive use.

It will be a tragedy, a quiet tragedy, if the Congress fails to seize this chance.

Mohammed's Records

(Continued From Page 15)

'George Thorogood & The Destroyers' - (Rounder):

With Jagger in his villa and Elvis in his grave, people talk a lot about white boys singing black music. Here's one that delivers. Like the liner notes say: "If you like rockin' rhythm 'n' blues with heavy slide guitar...with no compromise, then this album is for you." **B PLUS.**

**ANDREW GOLD - 'All This
and Heaven Too' -
(Asylum):**

Robert Cristgau said in the Village Voice that Andrew was

'Barry Manilow in a flannel shirt- but he's wrong. I don't think he owns a flannel shirt.
D.

WARREN ZEVON - 'Excitable Boy' - (Asylum):

If you haven't read it somewhere else, this is the best album of 1978 so far. Zevon wrote and recorded 'Hasten Down The Wind,' 'Poor Poor Pitiful Me,' and 'Carmelita', all of which Linda R. didn't do justice to.

On 'Excitable Boy' Patty Hearst, Lon Chaney, and

Woodrow Wilson all meet behind a cover of good solid rock and roll. He even uses Linda, Jennifer Warnes, Mï Fleetwood and John McVie for backup as a kind of sarcastic sugar coating to themes like boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy finds new solace in necrophilia.

If you are saying "it sounds a little weird to me" then listen first. There's also a terrific (Oh God) love song. I don't care if he did cancel in Atlanta after a 4 1/2-hour drive! **A.**

Album demos provided
by "Tunes and Things"

**MAIL-IN FORM
FOR
CLASSIFIED ADS
DEADLINE - TUES. 4 P.M.**

SEND AD TO..... OSCEOLA
P.O. BOX 5033
COLA, S.C. 29250

NO. OF
WORDS _____NO. OF
ISSUES _____

PAYMENT
SENT \$_____

PAYMENT MUST BE SENT WITH AD, NO EXCEPTIONS

Sample Word Count

1	2 3	4	5	6 7	8	9	10	11
Wanted	S.C.	Tobacco	Leafs	J.J.	Doe	100	Main	St.

RATE CHART

MINIMUM \$1.75 ON ANY AD

Number of Issues	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Up to 20 words	1.75	3.05	4.43	5.62	6.93	8.21
21 - 25 words	2.20	3.82	5.54	7.02	8.69	10.26
26 - 30 words	2.64	4.59	6.65	8.42	10.40	12.37
31 - 35 words	3.07	5.35	7.72	9.82	12.11	14.36
36 - 40 words	3.51	6.10	8.86	11.23	13.86	16.42
41 - 45 words	3.95	6.88	9.96	12.64	15.62	18.47
46 - 50 words	4.39	7.65	11.07	14.04	17.82	20.57
51 - 55 words	4.82	8.59	12.15	15.44	19.04	22.57
56 - 60 words	5.27	9.16	13.26	16.85	20.79	24.62
61 - 65 words	5.71	9.94	14.39	18.25	22.55	26.73
66 - 70 words	6.15	10.69	15.50	19.66	24.30	28.78
71 - 75 words	6.58	11.45	16.58	21.06	25.97	

A CLASSIFIED AD IN OSCEOLA WILL



: NOT COST MUCH*



: CIRCULATE 10,000*



: BRING RESULTS*

*See our rate chart on page 21

*Sent to 10,000 households

*Reaching Columbia's most
powerful buyers

Classified Ads

Autos

For Sale-1968 Plymouth sport wagon. Intermediate size. Economical. Nine passengers or cargo. Luxury equipped. 1575. 200 Woodrow. Call 799-6555.

For Sale 1969 Porsche 912 coupe. Excellent condition, completely restored. 779-9478.

FOR SALE: '74 Mustang II 2 plus 2; V-6; 5,400 miles; good condition; with auto trans, air, CB, etc. A steal at \$1,400. Call Doug at 654-5660.

2/24

FOR SALE: Collect car. 1960, 356B Cabriolet Porsche. White-black top. Call before 9 a.m. and evenings. 777-4713.

FOR SALE-1974 Subaru stationwagon, 29,000 miles, AM-FM radio, air-conditioned, front wheel drive. Asking \$2,200 but price is negotiable. 787-8169.

1968 VW: Rebuilt engine, \$400.00 254-8804 after 5:30.

1973 Ford LTD 4-door, AC, PS, PB, new tires, excellent condition, 63,000 miles. \$1,100. Call 781-2501.

3/17

77 SUZUKI 750. 4 Stroke 4. Only 800 miles. Showroom condition. Cycle magazine rates best roadbike of 77. Must sell. 256-0391.

1975 BUICK Riviera Landace. Loaded and in good condition. Will deal or trade. Randy Campbell 1-884-5141 or 1-886-8461 or Cola. 256-8389 and leave phone number.

FOR SALE-Honda 450, 1970 Model \$400.00 779-2549 For free 7 ft. x 16ft. wooden truck bed. Needs repair or modification. 779-2549.

1974 Chevrolet Impala Station Wagon 3-seat, equipped, truly excellent condition. Priced extremely reasonable at \$1950. Call 799-0247.

3/17

Real Estate

BLYTHEWOOD-3.5 acre beautiful wooded lot surrounded with two streams for future building. Well-established neighborhood. After 5 p.m. call 254-6254.

For Sale by owner--3 bedroom house, 1 bath, kitchen with a dining area. Large yard in nice neighborhood. Call 788-2615.

HOMES for Sale: Harbison-rustic, 3 BR, 2 B, unique den, wooded lot, patios, deck. Harbison extras: tennis, lake, security. \$51,000. Call 781-2501.

3/17

GOOD INVESTMENT for sale. Duplex, garage and efficiency apartments. Completely furnished, including all appliances and air condition units. Adjoins Columbia College campus. 100% occupancy. \$52,500. Financing available. Call owner: 786-0882.

4/14

HOME FOR sale by owner--seven and a half rooms, two baths. Beautiful old brick. Energy saving features. Mountainbrook. 776-4964.

2/24

FOR RENT Lawyers, Accountants, Real Estate Firms, Manufact. Reps., etc. 10 small offices newly refurbished. \$65-\$75. Includes utilities. Ready now. Great area off Forest Drive. Phone 787-7503 or 254-6991.

3/31

NEW DEVELOPMENT - bordering on Waccamaw River five miles from North Myrtle Beach. All lots 7/10 acre or more. Financing. \$5,000 and up. Hussey Realty Company. 249-1475.

4/14

COLONIAL RANCH for sale by owner. 3,000 sq. ft., C.A., L.R., D.R., large kitchen, paneled den w/f.p., 4 BR, study, 3 baths. Downstairs - workshop, rec. rm. with windows and french doors to lower patio. Private yard w/dogwoods, azaleas, convenient location. Low sixties. 782-8953.

3/10

For Sale or rent by owner--3 bedroom house, 1 bath, kitchen with a dining area. Large yard in nice neighborhood. Call 788-2615.

For Sale: Lake Murray, 315 feet on water, 4 bedrooms, 1 bath, great room with fireplace, well, garage, dock with ramp. Call 765-9832.

HOME FOR sale by owner--seven and a half rooms, two baths. Beautiful old brick. Energy saving features. Mountainbrook. 776-4694.

Acreage for sale--2, 5, 10, 20 and up to 1000 acre tracts. Call 799-3900.

Pets

NEEDED FOR Breeding. Healthy, intelligent female Golden Retriever, English or Irish Setter. Full blood not required. Want to continue line of my uniquely intelligent personable Golden Retriever/English Setter. Will pay \$20, mother's and puppies' shots, vitamins. First five puppies mine, rest yours. 782-8427.

3/24

AT STUD-Lab Retriever. Champion show and field and trial bloodline. Call Lee: 799-9672 or 771-7849.

3/17

At Stud: Freedom's Will, 16.1 bay, T.B. Very handsome, nice disposition. \$300 T.B. mares, \$150 all others. Polly Woodham, Bishopville, S.C. 484-5727.

Musical

GOOD LEAD singer looking for good group acoustic or electric. Call John: 754-0586 or 799-4847.

3/17

RARE SCOTT tube type FM stereo receiver. Powerful, works well. \$100. Will negotiate. John 779-3452 late.

3/17

MUSICIANS (CLASSICAL, blues, jazz, folk) needed to play during dinner at the Basil Pot.

Miscellaneous

NIKON EQUIP. A.J. Koelker. 758-5559. Excellent Condition. after 6.

2/24

For Sale: boy's clothes sizes 12-16. Coats, suits, pants, sweaters, shirts. 25¢ to \$4. Call 787-0808.

FOR SALE: Shakespeare Electric Trolling Motor, model 606; best offer or \$45. Randy Campbell 1-884-5141 or 1-886-8461 or Cola. 256-8389 and leave phone number.

FOR SALE-10-speed All Pro bicycle. Call 799-4684.

For Sale: Sony 17" Trinitron color tv. \$400. 799-8725 after 5

LET ME buy your misc. garage sale items of furniture, linens, household items, etc. and save you the worry of a sale. 356-0689.

3/10

HELP NEEDED Most do at one time or another. Especially when things are not going right, for PSYCHIC EVALUATION, or SELF-AWARENESS COUNSELING to give Personal Direction. Call 783-4765.

3/30

MAIL-IN FORM FOR CLASSIFIED ADS DEADLINE - TUES. 4 P.M.

SEND AD TO..... OSCEOLA
P.O. BOX 5033
COLA, S.C. 29250

NO. OF
WORDS _____

NO. OF
ISSUES _____

PAYMENT
SENT \$ _____

PAYMENT MUST BE SENT WITH AD, NO EXCEPTIONS

Sample Word Count

1 2/3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Wanted S.C. Tobacco Leafs J.J. Doe 100 Main St.

RATE CHART

MINIMUM \$1.75 ON ANY AD

Number of Issues	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Up to 20 words	1.75	3.05	4.43	5.62	6.93	8.21
21 - 25 words	2.20	3.82	5.54	7.02	8.69	10.26
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41 - 45 words	3.95	6.88	9.96	12.64	15.62	18.47
46 - 50 words	4.39	7.65	11.07	14.04	17.82	20.57
51 - 55 words	4.82	8.59	12.15	15.44	19.04	22.57
56 - 60 words	5.27	9.16	13.26	16.85	20.79	24.62
61 - 65 words	5.71	9.94	14.39	18.25	22.55	26.73
66 - 70 words	6.15	10.69	15.50	19.66	24.30	28.78
71 - 75 words	6.58	11.45	16.58	21.06	25.97	

Legal Notices

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
FELICITAS S. GALLOWAY,
Petitioner,

-vs-
MARK S. GALLOWAY,
Respondent.
IN THE FAMILY COURT
ORDER
AND

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE
TO: MARK S. GALLOWAY, the
Respondent herein:

It appears to the Court that this Court has jurisdiction over your person by reason of personal service having been made upon you on September 12, 1977 while you were a resident of this State, no contest over having been made thereto; and that you appeared before this Court in a matter concerning support and maintenance of your Wife. This Court issued its Temporary Order of November 7, 1977, a copy of which was duly served upon your attorney. Thereafter, a copy of this Order is personally served upon you.

IT APPEARS from the Petition that the Respondent has utterly failed to abide by any single provision of that Temporary Order; and he is charged with being in contempt of that Order. For the purposes of jurisdiction, this Court is re-convening that original hearing as to the matter of support, and is, contemporaneously, ordering the Respondent to appear as to his contempt proceedings; NOW THEREFORE,

IT IS ORDERED and DIRECTED that the matter as to support and maintenance be again heard by the Court at the time and place set forth below; and that counsel for both parties shall notify their clients and have them present; and,

IT IS ORDERED that the Respondent shall appear before this Court on the 21st day of April, 1978, at 9 o'clock, a.m. to show cause and full reason why he has not complied with any of the provisions of the Temporary Order of November 7, 1977; and why he should not be held to be in Contempt of Court by reason of his utter disregard of that Order to be punished within the sound discretion of the Court; and further, to show cause why he should not pay the fees and costs of the Petitioner incurred in being forced to pursue this matter; and,

IT IS SO ORDERED.
J. W. NANCY SIMPSON
JUDGE, Family Court,
5th Judicial Circuit
January 12, 1978.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
FELICITAS S. GALLOWAY,
Petitioner,

-vs-
MARK S. GALLOWAY,
Respondent.
IN THE FAMILY COURT
SUMMONS

TO THE DEFENDANT(S)
ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Complaint or Petition in this action, a copy of which is hereby served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to the said pleading upon the subscribers at their offices, 1811 Bull Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201, within twenty (20) days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint or Petition within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff/Petitioner in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

KOHN, FINKEL & GOLDBERG,
P.A.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1811 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201
By: Stanley H. Kohn
Attorneys for Plaintiff/
Petitioner,
Columbia, South Carolina
Dated: January 12, 1978.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
FELICITAS S. GALLOWAY,
Petitioner,

-vs-
MARK S. GALLOWAY,
Respondent.
IN THE FAMILY COURT
CA# 77 DR 40 1593
PETITION

Your Petitioner would show the Court:

1. That an action for separate maintenance and support, and for other relief, was duly commenced in this Court; the Respondent was properly served and was present at that hearing with retained counsel, Jack W. Tompkins, Jr., Esquire.

2. That following this hearing on the merits, this Court issued its Temporary Order dated November 7, 1977; a copy of which was duly served on both attorneys by mail as provided by Statute.

3. That the original Temporary Order is a part of the record in this cause, and is incorporated herein by reference thereto; that the Respondent remains within the jurisdiction of this Court.

4. That pursuant to the Temporary Order of November 7, 1977, the Respondent is ordered, among other things:

a) to pay support and maintenance to the Petitioner in the sum of \$100 per month, payable monthly and commencing on the 15th day of each month;

b) to place the North Carolina house on the market and to sell it for now less than its appraised value, with the proceeds thereof to be divided equally;

c) to provide to the wife within 60 days a vehicle equivalent to the 1970 Chevrolet, paying for same and placing title in the wife's name.

That the Respondent has utterly failed to abide by any of those Orders. That he has ridiculed this Court.

5. That a copy of this Petition and a copy of the Order of November 7, 1977 (previously served on Respondents' attorney) are now personally served upon the Respondent as appears by affidavit furnished the Court pursuant to hearing.

6. That the Respondent is in contempt of the Order of this Court.

7. That this Court should issue its Rule to Show Cause upon the Respondent, requiring him to appear and show cause why he should not be found to be in contempt according to the laws of this State; and why he should not furnish the relief sought originally as granted by Court Order.

8. That Petitioner contemporaneously requests this Court to schedule a hearing to continue the matter of support as is provided in the Order of November 7, 1977.

9. That Petitioner prays that the Court grant her an award of attorneys fee for both hearings which have been forced upon her at the instance and stubbornness of the Respondent.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that this Court schedule the hearing on support as provided in the Order of November 7, 1977; that it issue its Rule to Show Cause for a contemporaneous time directing the Respondent to appear and show cause why the Respondent is not in contempt of Court to be punished therefor; and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and proper.

KOHN, FINKEL & GOLDBERG,
P.A.
Attorneys for Petitioner
By: Stanley H. Kohn
Columbia, South Carolina
January 12, 1978.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
FELICITAS S. GALLOWAY,
Petitioner,

-vs-

MARK S. GALLOWAY,
Respondent.
IN THE FAMILY COURT
TEMPORARY ORDER
No. 77 DR 40 1593

This matter for separate maintenance and support is before the Court pursuant to a Rule to Show Cause heretofore served upon the Respondent. The Petitioner was present in Court with her attorney, Stanley H. Kohn; and the Respondent was present in court with his Attorney, Jack W. Tompkins, Jr. The Court attempted to reconcile both parties; however, reconciliation at this time is impossible.

Upon taking the testimony of the Petitioner and Respondent, together with an examination of the evidence submitted, the Court makes the following findings:

I find that the Respondent moved out of the home of the parties; that he later returned and took the 1970 Chevrolet which in writing he had promised to pay for and place title in Petitioner, which was repossessed and sold to Respondent's father; that he took the checking account and savings books. I find that the Respondent has left the Petitioner with serious financial problems relating to her basic needs.

I find that the parties jointly own a house in North Carolina, which neither of them reside in; that the wife contributed significantly to the purchase of this house, and that she has a substantial economic interest in this property.

I find that the wife will need transportation and assistance with her finances; that she is entitled to support at the hands of the Respondent; that she is entitled to a division of the value of their house; and that she should be financially assisted should she desire to return to her native Germany, her option.

Based on this testimony, the evidence and the finding of this Court;

IT IS ORDERED that the Respondent, Mark S. Galloway, shall pay support and maintenance to the Petitioner, Felicitas S. Galloway, in the sum of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars per month, payable monthly on the fifteenth (15th) day of each month; said payments to be made through the accounting office of this Court together with a service fee of three (3%) percent; and said payments shall continue for a period of six (6) months. That at the end of six (6) months the Petitioner may schedule a hearing before the Court as to why the payments should not continue.

IT IS ORDERED that the house in North Carolina shall be placed on the market to be sold for no less than its appraised value upon a bona-fide appraisal thereof being made and furnished to the attorneys of record; that the proceeds of the sale shall be divided equally between Petitioner and Respondent; and,

IT IS ORDERED that should the Petitioner desire to return to Germany, upon advice to Respondent's attorney, and within two weeks of such notification the Respondent shall pay Petitioner's transportation charges and the cost of shipping her personal belongings back to Germany; and,

IT IS ORDERED that the Respondent within sixty (60) days secure a vehicle equivalent to the 1970 Chevrolet, deliver it to the Petitioner and place title in her name.

IT IS SO ORDERED.
J. McNARY SPIGNER, JUDGE
FAMILY COURT OF THE
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Columbia, South Carolina
November 7, 1977.
3/24 TB

correction
J. McNARY SPIGNER, JUDGE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
IN THE COURT OF COMMON
PLEAS

THOMAS G. CHISOLM, as
Executor and Trustee under the
terms of the Will of FANNIE MAE
CHISOLM BOYD,
Plaintiff,

-vs-
THOMAS G. CHISOLM, HEY-
WARD I. CHISOLM, NAPO-
LEAN CHISOLM, NAOMI C.
LLOYD, LOUISE C. LYMAN,
ROSALIND C. BRAZIL, LAWEN
BACOTE JR., WARREN HER-
MAN SIMPSON, BRENDA S.
JACKSON, DANIELLE NICOLE
JACKSON, IVA ODELL SIMP-
SON, ZORETTA BRAZIL,
THELMA J. LIGHTFOOT; and all
other persons unknown related
to FANNIE MAE CHISOLM
BOYD as nephews and nieces;
any unknown adults being as a
class designated JOHN DOE; and
any infants or persons under
disability being as a class
designated RICHARD ROE,
Defendants.

SUMMONS
To the above-named Defendants
in this action:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at 924 Hampton Street, Columbia, S.C. 29202, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This the 1st day of March, 1978.
LINCOLN C. JENKINS, JR.
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Columbia, S.C.

NOTICE
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the original summons and complaint in the above entitled action, the object and prayer of which is to obtain interpretation of a will and other relief as set forth in said complaint, were filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County on the 2nd day of March, 1978.

LINCOLN C. JENKINS, JR.
Attorney for Plaintiff
Columbia, S.C.
March 1, 1978.

NOTICE OF ORDER APPOINTING GUARDIAN AD LITEM NISI

NOTICE IS GIVEN HEREBY that the Order appointing Luther J. Battiste, III, Esquire, Columbia, South Carolina, as Guardian ad Litem Nisi for all unknown minors and persons under disability, herein collectively called Richard Roe, defendants, was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County on the 2nd day of March, 1978.

FURTHER NOTICE IS GIVEN that unless said minors and persons under disability, if any, or someone on their behalf, shall within twenty (20) day after service of notice of this Order upon them by publication, exclusive of the day of such service, procure the appointment of a Guardian ad Litem to represent them, or either of them in this action, plaintiff will apply for an order making absolute the appointment of said Guardian ad Litem Nisi.

LINCOLN C. JENKINS, JR.
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Columbia, S.C.
March 2, 1978.

ORDER
After due consideration of the petition of Lincoln C. Jenkins, Jr., attorney for plaintiff, it appears that this is an action seeking the interpretation of a will filed for probate in the County of Richland, State of South Carolina; and that certain of the defendants, unknown, collectively called John Doe and Richard Roe, may be infants and

persons under disability, and after due diligence cannot be located.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that service in this action be had on the unknown defendants, adults collectively defendants, adults collectively defendants and persons under disability collectively called Richard Roe, by publication of the Summons, Notice of the filing of the Complaint, Notice of Order appointing Guardian ad Litem Nisi and this Order of Publication in "Osceola," a newspaper of general circulation published in Richland County, South Carolina once per week for three (3) successive weeks.

John R. T. Major
C.C.C.P. & G.S.,
Richland County, S.C.
Columbia, South Carolina
March 2, 1978.

ESTATE NOTICE
All persons having claims against the estate of Merts Ashford, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the Richland County Probate Court, Columbia, South Carolina, or with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment to the undersigned.

Dorothy Ponds
Minnie Bee Mathis,
co-administrators

C/O Frederick R. Benson
1926 Hampton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

C/O W. Ralph Garrix
P.O. Box 5025
Columbia, South Carolina 29250
3/24

NOTICE
Carolina Community Program, Inc. will hold a meeting on Thursday, March 9, 1978 at 10:00 a.m., at 1210 Pickens Street, Columbia, S.C. to consider a vote upon dissolution of the organization.

Lucy M. Knowles
Attorney for Carolina
Community Program, Inc.

NOTICE
G S MCCRAVEY, INC. did, on January 27, 1978, file its Notice of Intent to Dissolve the said Corporation.

NOTICE OF ORDER APPOINTING GUARDIAN AD LITEM NISI

State of South Carolina
County of Richland
In The Court of Common Pleas
Steve Brown,

-vs-
Plaintiff,

Tom Elliott, Treasurer for Richland County (in lieu of successor to Ellen I. Butler, Tax Collector); Pioneer Finance Company, its successors and/or assigns, and all persons or entities entitled to claim under or through it; and all other unknown persons claiming any right, title or estate, interest in or lien upon the real estate described in the Complaint herein; any unknown adults being as a class designated as John Doe; and any unknown infants or persons under disability being as a class designated as Richard Roe,
Defendants.

To any unknown adults, infants or persons under disability being as a class designated as John Doe and Richard Roe, and to the person or persons with whom said unknown infants or persons under disability may reside:
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that unless you or someone on your behalf apply for the appointment of a Guardian ad Litem to represent your interest in the above-entitled matter within twenty (20) days from the date hereof, the undersigned will make application for the

appointment of such Guardian ad Litem.
Kohn, Finkel & Goldberg,
P.A.
By: Howard S. Switman
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Columbia, South Carolina
January 23, 1978
ORDER FOR PUBLICATION
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
In The Court of Common Pleas
It appearing to my satisfaction from the verified Petition of the Plaintiff, by reference made a part of the Order, and from the verified Complaint which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of court for Richland County, South Carolina, that the above-entitled action has been commenced and is now pending; that this Court has jurisdiction of the parties hereto, and that a cause of action exists in favor of the above-named Plaintiff against the above-named Defendants as fully set forth in said Complaint.

It further appears that the Defendants are necessary and proper parties to said action, which is one to clear the title to the real property as more particularly described in the Complaint herein. That the Plaintiff is unable, after due diligence, to make service of the Summons, Notice, Notice of Order Appointing Guardian Ad Litem and Lis Pendens in said action upon the Defendant, Pioneer Finance Company, and that the said Defendant, Pioneer Finance Company, cannot be found within this State, although diligent efforts have been made, and that the last known address is as follows:

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
In The Family Court
John A. Davis, Sr. and Lillie Mae Davis,
Petitioners,
vs.
John A. Davis, Jr., Carol Gean Davis and Amy Georgiana Davis,
a minor under the age of Fourteen (14) years.
Respondents.

IT APPEARING to my satisfaction from the Affidavit of Petitioner's attorney, the original Summons and Petition filed in this action, that a good cause of action for custody exists against the Respondent, Carol Gean Davis, and is pending in this County but that the Respondent cannot be found, with due diligence within the State.

NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance with Section 20-107 and 10-451 to 10-454 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962, it is ordered that service of the Summons in this action be made by publication thereof, together with Notice of the filing of the Complaint, in the Osceola News-Weekly, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Columbia, County of Richland State of South Carolina, which said newspaper is hereby designated to be most likely to give notice to the Respondent, once a week for three weeks and that the first publication be made within ten days from the date of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ordered, that the Petitioner is not required to mail a copy of the Summons, Petition and Notice in this action to the Respondent's last known address, as said address is unknown to the Petitioner and cannot be ascertained by the Petitioner after due diligence.

John R.T. Major
Clerk of Court
Columbia, S.C.
Jan. 30th, 1978
AFFIDAVIT
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
In The Family Court
PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, James W. Cothran, Jr., attorney for the Petitioners, who after being duly sworn, says:

1. That he makes this Affidavit

1. That he makes this Affidavit

1. That he makes this Affidavit

1. That he makes this Affidavit

1. That he makes this Affidavit

Legal Notices

on the Petitioner's behalf to secure an Order of Service of the Summons by Publication.

2. That a custody action exists against the Respondent Carol Gean Davis.

3. That the cause is pending in this County as will more fully appear from the verified Petition being filed with the Clerk of Court for Richland County.

4. That the Respondent, Carol Gean Davis, upon whom service of the Summons is to be made, cannot, with due diligence, be found within the State.

5. That said Respondent's last known address is unknown to the Petitioners nor can it be ascertained by her with due diligence.

6. Heretofore, the Honorable John R. T. Majors, Clerk of Court for Richland County issued an Order of Publication which is attached hereto; that said Order of Publication be published in Osceola for three consecutive weeks.

James W. Cothran, Jr.

SWORN TO BEFORE ME
26 day of January, 1978.

Vickie L. Haelenger
Notary Public for South Carolina
5/19/87

ORDER

This matter comes before the Court upon the verified Petition of John A. Davis, Sr. and Lillie Mae Davis wherefrom it appears to the Court that the father of the minor Respondent, John A. Davis, Jr., is incarcerated with the South Carolina Department of Corrections, and further appears to the Court that the mother of the minor Respondent, Carol Gean Davis, has departed the State, her whereabouts are unknown, leaving the minor Respondent with the Petitioners herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, until the matter can be heard, custody of the minor Respondent, Amy Georgiana Davis, is to be with the Richland County Family Court, with the placement, care and supervision of said minor Respondent to be with the Petitioners herein.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Department of social Services investigate the home of the Petitioners hereto with appropriate reports to be made to this Court.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED.

Harold B. Bouleware
Judge, Richland County
Family Court
Columbia, South Carolina
Date: May 23, 1975

PETITION

NOW COME the Petitioners through their attorney, James W. Cothran, Jr., and would respectfully show as follows:

1. That the Petitioners are residents of the County of Richland, State of South Carolina.

2. That the Respondent, John A. Davis, Jr., is in the custody of the South Carolina Department of Corrections incarcerated in Richland County, South Carolina.

3. That the Respondent, Amy Georgiana Davis, is a resident of the County of Richland, State of South Carolina, currently residing with your Petitioners.

4. That upon information and belief, the Respondent, Carol Gean Davis, has departed the State and her whereabouts are unknown.

5. That heretofore in 1973, John A. Davis, Jr. and Carol Gean Davis were married. Thereafter, on October 20, 1974, the Respondent, Amy Georgiana Davis, was born of said marriage.

6. That the Respondent, John A. Davis, Jr., is presently incarcerated by the South Carolina Department of Corrections in Richland County, South Carolina, and upon information and belief, is unable to care for Respondent, Amy Georgiana Davis.

7. That upon information and belief, the Respondent, Carol Gean Davis, the mother of the Respondent, Amy Georgiana Davis, is an unfit person to have custody of her minor child for the reason that she is given to excessive use of drugs and for the further reason that she has demonstrated that she will not provide a home and maintain support for her minor child.

8. That your Petitioners are the grandparents of the minor Respondent, Amy Georgiana Davis.

9. That your Petitioners are lifelong residents of Richland County and maintain a home in said county in which they are financially able to provide for the minor Respondent's support, maintenance, and education; that they will provide the minor Respondent with the guidance and Christian leadership needed to rear a good citizen; the minor Respondent, Amy Georgiana Davis, has been in their custody for the major part of her life; that they are fit and suitable persons to be granted custody of the minor Respondent.

10. That the Respondent, Carolyn Gean Davis, has departed the state, abandoned the minor Respondent, and her whereabouts are unknown.

WHEREFORE, the Petitioners pray that this Court inquire into the matters hereinabove set forth and issue its Order granting them custody of the minor Respondent, Amy Georgiana Davis, until further Order of this Court.

James W. Cothran, Jr.
Attorney at Law
Columbia, South Carolina
Dated: 5/23/75

I consent to the foregoing and join the prayer of the Petitioners herein.

John A. Davis, Jr.

SUMMONS

TO THE RESPONDENTS ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Petition in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to said Petition on the subscriber at his office at 1101 Calhoun Street, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the Petition within the time aforesaid, the Petitioners in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Petition.

James W. Cothran, Jr.
Attorney at Law
1101 Calhoun Street
Columbia, South Carolina
29201

Columbia, South Carolina
Dated: 9/15/80

PETITION AND ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM TO THE CLERK OF THE RICHLAND COUNTY FAMILY COURT

The Petition of JOHN A. DAVIS, SR. and LILLIE MAE DAVIS, would respectfully show:

1) That an action has been commenced in this Court to have your Petitioners granted custody of the minor Respondent, Amy Georgiana Davis; that Petitioners are the grandparents of the minor Respondent.

2) That the minor Respondent, Amy Georgiana Davis, is a minor under the age of 14 years, to wit: 7 months of age, having been born on October 20, 1974.

3) That no application for appointment of a Guardian ad Litem is known to and belief.

4) That Robert H. Sandifer, Esquire, of the Richland County Bar is a competent and suitable person to be appointed Guardian ad Litem for the minor Respondent.

WHEREFORE, your Petitioners pray that Robert H. Sandifer be appointed Guardian ad Litem

to appear and represent the minor Respondent herein.

John A. Davis, Sr.

Petitioner

Dated: 5/23/75

Lillie Mae Davis

Petitioner

"NOTICE"

Mrs. C. William Calk and Ms. Martha E. Hancock being two of the officers or agents appointed to supervise or manage the affairs of the Delta Phi Chapter of Alpha Omicron Pi, the fraternal organization which has been duly and regularly organized purposes hereinafter to be set forth, do affirm and declare; that a meeting of the aforesaid organization, held pursuant to the by-laws or regulations of the said organization, they were authorized and directed to apply for incorporation. That the said organization holds, or desires to hold, property in common for a religious, educational, social fraternal, charitable or other eleemosynary purpose, or any two or more of the said purposes, and is not organized for the purpose or profit or gain to the members, otherwise than is above stated, or for the insurance of life, accident or property; and that the above named individuals intend to apply to the Secretary

of State of South Carolina for a Certificate of Incorporation three days after the filing of this notice.

MRS. C. WILLIAM CALK
MS. MARTHA E.
HANCOCK

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF RICHLAND.
JEANETTE T. GRAY,

Plaintiff.

-vs-

JAMES GRAY,

Defendant.

IN THE FAMILY COURT

78 DR 100655

SUMMONS

TO THE DEFENDANT ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the plaintiff or her attorney, Lincoln C. Jenkins, Jr., at his office, 924 Hampton Street, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 7th day of March, 1978.

LINCOLN C. JENKINS, JR.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Countersigned by:

John R. T. Major

Clerk of Court.

NOTICE

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the original summons and complaint in the above entitled action, the object and prayer of which is a divorce, *in a divorce*, was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County on the 9th day of March, 1978.

LINCOLN C. JENKINS, JR.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Columbia, S.C.

March 9, 1978.

3/31

PETITION

State of South Carolina
County of Richland

IN THE RICHLAND COUNTY
FAMILY COURT

Geraldine Greene Bedenbaugh,

Petitioner.

-vs-

Charles Bedenbaugh,

Respondent.

The above entitled action has been commenced in this court.

the object and prayer of which is to obtain a divorce between the parties hereto; that upon information and belief, diligent search has been made to locate the Respondent, Charles Bedenbaugh, but he cannot be located within this State and his whereabouts are unknown to the Petitioner and her attorney.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully prayed that an Order of Publication be issued herein.

JOHNSON, TOAL &

BATTISTE, P.A.

BY: L.S. Leevy Johnson

Attorney for Petitioner

Columbia, South Carolina

February 14, 1978.

SUMMONS

State of South Carolina
County of Richland

In The Court of Common Pleas
Southern States Banana and
Fruit Company.

Plaintiff.

-vs-

Tom Elliott, (in lieu of and in substitution for Ellen I. Butler former Tax Collector for Richland County); the heirs at law of Ellen McBeth, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns; Ted McBeth and Dorothy McBeth, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns; the lineal descendants of Cleo McBeth, Terry McBeth, Gwendolynne McBeth, McKinley McBeth, Mamie McBeth, Esther McBeth, and Lizzie McBeth, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns; and any other person or legal entity, who has or claims any right, title, interest, or lien in or to the Real Estate described in the Complaint herein, any unknown adults being as a class designated as John Doe and any unknown minor or persons under other legal disability being as a class designated as Richard Roe.

Defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED AND required to answer the Complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers at their offices, 2019 Park Street, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

QUINN & SMITH

By Christopher F. Allison, Jr.

Attorneys for Plaintiff

NOTICE

TO THE DEFENDANTS ABOVE NAMED:

TAKE NOTICE that the original summons in the above captioned action of which the foregoing is a copy, together with the complaint alleging a cause of action to remove any cloud on Plaintiff's title to this property by virtue of the tax title in the chain of title, together with notice of Lis Pendens, were filed in the Office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County on the 14th day of March, 1978.

QUINN & SMITH

By Christopher F. Allison, Jr.

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Columbia, South Carolina
March 15, 1978

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS

NOTICE is hereby given that an action has been commenced and is pending in the Court of Common Pleas for Richland County upon Complaint of the above named Plaintiff against the above named Defendants for the purpose, among other things, of removing any cloud on its title to this property by virtue of the tax title in the chain of title. The property is described as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, together with any improvements thereon,

situate, lying and being near the Town of Eastover, in the County of Richland, State of South Carolina, containing 18.38 acres, more or less, and being more particularly shown as Tract A on a plat prepared for Zoe D. Sanders by William Wingfield, Registered Surveyor, dated May 30, 1975, and recorded in the RMC Office for Richland County in Plat Book X at page 4415; said tract being bounded as follows: On the North by property now or formerly of Jacobs and by property now or formerly of Dawson; on the East by property now or formerly of Taylor; on the South by property now or formerly of Thompson; and on the West by property now or formerly of Addison and by Tract B as shown on the aforesaid plat.

QUINN & SMITH

By Christopher F. Allison, Jr.

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Columbia, South Carolina

March 1, 1978

NOTICE OF THE

APPOINTING GUARDIAN
AD LITEM NISI

TO THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, WHOSE ADDRESSES AND OR NAMES ARE UNKNOWN, INCLUDING ANY THEREOF WHO MAY BE MINORS OR UNDER OTHER LEGAL DISABILITY, IF ANY, WHETHER RESIDENTS OR NON-RESIDENTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TO THE NATURAL, GENERAL, TESTAMENTARY OR OTHER GUARDIAN OR COMMITTEE, OR OTHERWISE, AND TO THE PERSON WITH WHOM THEY RESIDE, IF ANY THERE BE:

TAKE NOTICE that the Order appointing Robert C. Clawson, Columbia, South Carolina as Guardian ad Litem Nisi for all persons whomsoever, herein collectively designated as Richard Roe, Defendants herein, names and addresses unknown, including any thereof who may be minors or under other legal disability, whether residents or non-residents of South Carolina, was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County on the 14th day of March 1978.

YOU WILL TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that unless said minors or persons under other legal disability, if any, or someone in their behalf or in behalf of all of them, shall within twenty days after the service of the Notice of this Order upon them by publication, exclusive of the day of said service, procure to be appointed for them or either or them or either of them a Guardian ad Litem to represent them for the purposes of this action, then the Plaintiff will apply for an Order making the appointment of said Guardian ad Litem absolute.

QUINN & SMITH

By Christopher F. Allison, Jr.

Columbia, South Carolina

March 15, 1978

4/7

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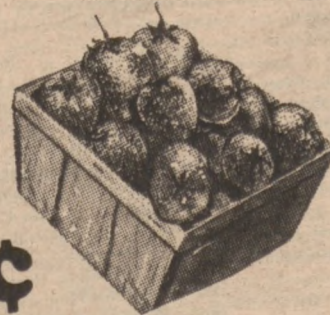
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